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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 24, 1925

WAR ON INDUSTRY'S WASTE
FIGHT TAX PUBLICITY
"SPEED UP" OR LOSE JOBS
CONSTRUCTIVE POLICIES PAY
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
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SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fohl, 636 Ashbury.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.

Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday: Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Alhambra Ave.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1925

No. 12

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War on Industry's Wastes

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(By International Labor News Service.)

An important step toward industrial democracy and the regulation of industry by industry itself was taken in New York at a conference held by representatives of employers and workers to discuss the elimination of waste in industry.

The conference, which was held under the direction of the National Civic Federation, was the first of similar meetings to be held in other cities. Representatives of millions of organized workers, officials of trust companies, banking and real estate organizations, representing billions of dollars of capital, and educators, engineers, architects and other professional men listened to addresses by Secretary Herbert Hoover of the Department of Commerce, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, D. L. Cease of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Marcus M. Marks, former president of the Borough of Manhattan.

Problem Attacked from Two Angles.

The problem of the elimination of industrial waste was attacked from two angles, with emphasis on the eradication of the great industrial loss resulting from labor controversies and disputes. Lack of co-ordination within an industry and between industries was one form of waste which could be eliminated, it was agreed, while co-operation between employees and management could do much to eliminate another big leak in the business of the Nation.

There was general agreement among the speakers on the need for making industry more efficient and no disagreement as to the means to be employed, but rather each offered his own program of how it might be brought about.

Mr. Swope urged greater production and more efficient manufacturing methods, so that retail prices could be reduced and an appeal made to an ever-increasing public. Mr. Green had insisted that greater efficiency in production could lower prices without reducing the wages of workers, and when it came to Mr. Swope's turn he made an even more sweeping assertion.

Says Price Cuts Boost Wages.

"I am delighted to go even further than Mr. Green has gone," he declared, "and say that lower costs to the consuming public need not mean even the same earnings, but may mean greater earnings to workmen."

The savings from waste which, in Mr. Swope's view, would make possible higher wages and lower prices for consumers, was stated by Secretary Hoover to be just as important as savings in government expenditures and to mean just as much to the taxpayers' pocketbook as the taxes themselves.

Mr. Hoover recalled the report of the Federated Engineering Council, which, after a survey made under his direction, revealed that waste in industry in the United States was 30 per cent of the national effort.

Labor Desires Industrial Efficiency.

Mr. Green said the theory that the problems of waste and efficiency were solely the problems of management had given way to the newer concept of the mutuality of interest in all problems relating to service and production.

"Labor is interested in the successful management of industry because it reasons that with the

introduction of economy processes, in the development of efficiency and increased production, the cost of manufacturing and production can be reduced without lowering the standard of the workers or reducing wages," he said. "Labor firmly believes that if the cost of production of commodities must be lowered it should be accomplished through the promotion of efficiency in workmanship and management, the elimination of waste and the introduction of economy processes. This belief is contrary to the old accepted rule of reasoning which held that a lowering of the cost of production could only be brought about through a reduction of wages.

"Industrial controversies, as a rule, arise from differences of opinion existing between employers and employees. These differences of opinion may be related to most any subject peculiar to industry. Disagreements over wages, hours of employment, working rules, sanitation and various other questions cause industrial conflict.

"Perhaps the greatest source of industrial conflict is the refusal of employers to permit their employees to exercise the right to join labor unions. In fact, the most bitter, costly and far-reaching strikes in history were due to the hostility of employers toward the organization of the employees. In the light of this experience is it not therefore reasonable to conclude that if employers of labor would accept trade unionism as an essential part of industry and would treat with their employees collectively strikes inaugurated for the purpose of establishing organization would be entirely eliminated?

Appeal for Union Policy.

"This would remove one of the greatest causes of industrial controversy. This would be a reasonable, rational policy for enlightened employers to pursue.

"Inasmuch as labor organizations can not be destroyed or prevented, why not recognize their value and merit, and accept from them the benefits they can give through their organized effort. Many forward-looking, progressive employers have caught this spirit and have accepted trade unionism as an institution.

"There is no power which can be invoked which will prevent the workers from organizing into trade unions.

Labor Loyal to America.

"If trade unionism were un-American, unpatriotic or antagonistic to the American form of government or to American institutions, then employers of labor might be justified in vigorously opposing the very existence of such an organization. But they do not have even this excuse, for American labor and American labor organizations are loyal to America, to its traditions and to the American principles of government.

"The labor organizations of our country recognize the existing order have steadily refused to embrace any imported philosophy, no matter how it may be disguised or how seductive and alluring it may appear. Labor is sound, constructive, practical and rational. Because of the opposition which has come to labor at every turn of the road it has been forced to assume a militant attitude. It has been compelled to fight for the enjoyment of freedom, liberty and justice. It has fought for its existence."

FIGHT TAX PUBLICITY.

Plutocrats and profiteers who want to hide the amount of their wealth from the people have finally reached the United States supreme court, with the Department of Justice as their counsel and defender. Under a statute specifically enacted by the Congress to secure publicity of income tax returns, certain newspapers published lists of tax payers with the amount of taxes paid. Some persons who were reputed to be wealthy turned out to be "poor" on the basis of their income tax returns. Others who were regarded as people of modest means confessed that they belonged to the wealthy class. Big business resented the publicity and fought it in the courts. The government backed up the profiteers from the beginning and now undertakes to persuade the supreme court to outlaw the publicity. On what ground? The constitution! The department of justice holds that the statute requiring the commissioner of internal revenue to make "available to public inspection" lists containing the names of tax payers and the amounts paid by each person does not mean available for printing or publishing and maintains that the newspapers which published the lists violated the freedom of press provision of the constitution and outraged the constitutional rights of those who don't want the amount of their taxes made known to their fellow citizens.

SCIENCE AIDS LABOR.

Bakers work under health-destroying conditions such as dusts, heat, bad air and gases. Night work intensifies these hazards. Through efforts made by bakers' unions, nineteen countries have already passed laws forbidding night work in bakeries. The United States has no such laws. Night work in bakeries may cease to be in effect in this country within a few years, according to the Workers' Health Bureau. This may come about because of the invention made by a Swiss union baker, Jean Matti, of a new process by means of which bread can be kept fresh for two years.

Matti's invention is the result of years of experimentation. It is based on the fact that he has succeeded in paralyzing the destructive germs which make bread ferment. Recently his invention was tested and analyzed at the Cantonal laboratory of Lausanne and the results of the test found satisfactory. Sealed tins in which bread had been placed were opened after three months and the bread was found to be in perfect condition. The bread was as fresh as at the beginning. This invention has already been bought by the multimillionaire, Pifaretti, Cardiff, England, for one million francs. It will at first be used on ships. The company founded by Pifaretti has for its object the supplying of steamship lines with "Matti-pan," the trade name for this "canned bread."

Brother Matti has fought for years for the abolition of night work in bakeries. Science is now coming to the aid of bakers in their fight to abolish night work in bakeries.

The greatest advertising media aim to interest women—the ultimate buyers of most merchandise. Publishers know their business. Loyalty of women to the union label will bring quick and easy victory for labor.

"SPEED UP" OR LOSE JOBS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A warning has been sent out by Postmaster General New that postal employees must increase their efficiency at least 5 per cent and that incompetent men will be dropped from the service.

The post office employees received an increased wage scale from the last Congress, and the Postmaster General thinks their work should be more "effectual."

Postmasters are told that each clerk, on the average, now represents about \$7,000 in revenue and carriers \$10,000, and they are asked how their particular staffs rate with these averages. Methods are outlined whereby improvements might be made.

The department, the Postmaster General indicates, will later call for reports to determine what progress has been made.

This action is in line with that taken in other departments, where clerks and other employees are harassed to increase the "efficiency" of the Government service. All bureaus have been placed on a "production" basis, and quantity, not quality, is demanded by the chiefs. Many of the departments and bureaus maintain spy systems to detect employees who are not going at top speed, and discovery of any lagging or slowing up means trouble at once.

THE DIARY OF A DUB.

Monday—Asked boss for a raise. He switched the conversation to the weather.

Tuesday—Asked him how about it again and he told me to jump in the lake.

Wednesday—Took up question of raise again and boss told me to get out and stay out.

Thursday—Asked about raise once more; boss told me I was already getting more than I earned; will try again tomorrow.

Friday—Put raise question to boss again; he lost temper and threw me out of office bodily.

Saturday—Asked for more pay again and boss fired me. Somehow or other I think he didn't want to pay me any more.—Chet Johnson, in Judge.



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UNION

MADE

CONSTRUCTIVE POLICIES PAY.

British employers have been asked by Prime Minister Baldwin to have a look at their affairs to see if some of the trouble with British industry doesn't lie within their own doors.

The premier suggested to his audience of employers that they examine into their affairs to find out whether their industries were over-capitalized, whether management was defective, whether there was waste in the use of plant and material and whether marketing was done as efficiently as it ought to be done. He asked them also to observe whether so-called unskilled labor is more generally used in other countries than in England.

Mr. Baldwin suggested, in his talk to the House of Commons, that there be an industrial truce and a joint labor-employer co-operation in examination of the industries of Great Britain.

Serious things have been taking place in British industry. Not only have the British unions gone through a period of slumping membership, but there has been a long and terrific fight against unemployment. The employers, too, have had their great trials. Even now they watch a ship-building order worth a million pounds sterling go from British ship owners to Hamburg. And they watch while German steel undersells British steel.

The agreement of the British miners to enter into a joint committee with the employers—the committee to have eight miner members and as many employer members—to examine into the reasons for the depression in the coal trade, domestic and export, is no doubt in line with the Baldwin plea.

Developments of this character indicate that something constructive is going to be done to help British workers get up out of the slough into which they were plunged after the armistice. These developments look good. They promise action based upon a discovery of the facts.

It is interesting to recall, however, that it is just a short space back to the time when British labor leaders were telling the American trade union movement how to find short cuts to salvation. Between 1916 and 1924 almost every imaginable panacea was offered free of charge to American labor by British labor leaders and by those who in England are allowed to call themselves labor leaders.

We were offered, one by one, each guaranteed a sure cure, the shop stewards, the Whitley councils, direct action, and the political party. There were other minor cures, but these stand out as the major offerings. Great Britain has had all of these in liberal doses, but none of them effected a cure. We do not offer the taunt, "Physician, heal thyself," but we do offer congratulation on what looks at the moment like an abandonment of hope in panaceas and the adoption of rational, constructive, scientific action.

It is something like two years ago since the American Federation of Labor, through its president, Samuel Gompers, offered to American employers, in an hour of sore trial, substantially what is now offered in England—a joint inquiry into industry to find out what was wrong, to find and stop friction, waste, injustice. For an equal period that very same idea has been producing results on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Constructive policies vindicate themselves sooner or later. Impractical theorizing ultimately reveals its own weaknesses. Sometimes it takes a long time, but it is unfailingly thus in the end.

Capital co-operates, why not labor?

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REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

By William English Walling.

The Bolsheviks have either executed, imprisoned or exiled all the independent minds of Russia. One of the most eminent of these, Professor Sorokin, is now in the United States and has given us a book on the Bolshevik revolution, the scientific impartiality of which can not be questioned. The fact that the Bolsheviks allowed Sorokin to remain in Russia four years shows that they could find no political charges against him and his book is recognized as impartial even by American friends of the Soviets. The book is entitled "The Sociology of Revolution."

Sorokin shows the frightful cost of revolutions generally, though he writes mainly about Russia. He shows that human behavior is so demoralized by such a revolution that robbery and murder become commonplaces. He shows that revolutionary phrases and formulas are used by new and irresponsible rulers, especially in the lower ranks, to satisfy their greed, hatred, and brutality, with revolutionary theories as mere pretexts for their crimes. The orderly habits of living, traditional ideas and practices of the population disappear before new ideals or customs have been established. The result is mental and moral chaos in individual lives in addition to public disorder and violence.

Every worker knows that orderly living depends on regular occupation. Sorokin shows that the insane charges of occupation forced by the Russian revolution have made the country resemble a madhouse.

"Two examples will prove the rapidity and sharpness of those changes. A former senator and deputy minister, during three and a half years of the revolution, has passed consecutively through the following stages: a starving gardener, a prisoner in concentration camp, a dealer in powder against cockroaches, a clerk in a co-operative store, a typist in the Academy of Sciences, a teacher in the Agronomic School, a member of the board of an agricultural association, a photographer. A former village lad, 18 years old, had been consecutively, in those years, a Red Army soldier, a factory worker, a party propagandist, arrested and condemned to death by the Whites, a member of a factory committee, an administrator of finances in a provincial town, a Red Army officer, a member of the provincial committee of the Russian Communist party, chairman of the provincial extraordinary commission, a member of the all-Russian central executive committee and a prosecuting counsel."

Against all this disorder, violence and suffering what is there to show in the way of a new and better order? Nothing whatever. A few years ago we were treated to long accounts of the Soviet paradise and the Bolsheviks were said to be engaged in any number of marvelous experiments. One by one every one of these imaginary experiments has been confessed by the pro-Bolshevik writers themselves either to have failed or to have been a bluff from the beginning.

Only two bluffs were left, the wonderful experiment in education and the wonderful experiment in co-operation. The Soviets' great achievements in education have been exposed by the Soviet commissar of education, Lunacharsky. There are only a fraction as many schools as there were under the Czarism, their quality is abominable and the teachers are not paid enough to feed a dog. As to co-operation, it has necessarily ceased as a genuine co-operative movement ever since it was made a department of the Soviet government. In this form it still exists, but crippled and on a far smaller and less effective basis than under the Czarism.

Tyranny and violence, misery and decay—and bluff—such is Bolshevism. Sorokin's book with the books of Emma Goldman and scores of others whose ability, information and honesty can not be

questioned will soon put an end to the lying legend about the Soviets set up by the British Labor party and their other admirers.

Already these lying legends have been exploded in the labor movements of every country of Europe except England. And Clynes, Thomas and other moderate British labor leaders are so bitter against the propaganda falsification of Moscow agents in England that they will surely not stand much longer their falsehoods about conditions under the Soviets.

CARELESS WITH TRUTH.

The claim that the Federal Child Labor Amendment gives Congress exclusive power over child labor is "an amazing assertion," declares Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., writing in the Journal of the National Education Association. The assertion is contained in a pamphlet written by James Emery, attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Anyone who takes the trouble to read the proposed amendment will find a direct contradiction of this charge in the language of the second section," Dr. Ryan said.

"It is there expressly stated that the power of the several states over child labor remains unimpaired except to give effect to Congressional enactments. The only power taken from the states by the proposed amendment is that of maintaining less adequate laws than those which might be passed by Congress. State laws which agree with the Federal statutes, or which set up higher standards, will continue to have force and validity.

"Industrial conditions are sufficiently similar throughout the country to justify a uniform and universal minimum of legislative standards. Children in all parts of the country are sufficiently alike to need a uniform minimum protection. No one will seriously contend that the standards set up in the two Federal laws, which were declared unconstitutional, gave too much protection to the children of any state."

ST. FRANCIS WAITERS STRIKE.

The strike of 120 waiters at the St. Francis Hotel Tuesday noon, coming without warning and resulting in disrupting all dining service, was officially ended on the night of the same day, within less than twelve hours after it occurred, through agreement between the hotel management and officials of the union. The waiters were back at their usual stations Wednesday morning for breakfast. Coming as suddenly as the walkout, the peaceful settlement was announced immediately by Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Waiters' Union, at the close of a three-hour conference with the management of the hotel. Joseph Hoegler, shop steward, whose discharge caused the walkout, will be afforded an opportunity to prove his case, in which event he will be reinstated within three days. Failure to observe the established procedure in regard to shop stewards was the cause of the difficulty.

Ideals are steadfast. Interests are fleeting. Hence the inevitable triumph of the union label army.

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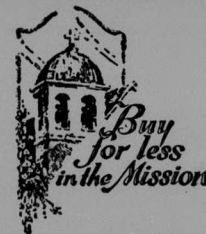
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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1925

The Columbia Record Says: "Pedestrian once meant one who walks. Now it means one who runs and jumps," and the Record should have added, "or dies."

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court ought to serve to point out to all trade unionists that they must place their reliance for success in the economic power of their organizations and not place too much faith in the possibilities of improvement in conditions in the instrument of legislation. If a union has the strength to enforce its rules it need not worry about the decisions of the courts. If it adopts an eight-hour law, and has the power within the organization to enforce it, no court can restrain it from doing so. If a member of a union demands the union label on the articles he purchases, thus making sure that it has been made by unionists, no court injunction can interfere with the practical results of such a demand.

Organized labor is opposed to the sale of the five ocean liners to the Dollar combination, not for the reason given by the United Press, that the Dollar interest is opposed to union labor, but on the ground that this management's policy has aided conspirators in violating Federal laws restricting importation of Chinese and opium. The Pacific Mail is not more favored by labor than the Dollar people, but as between the two supplants for government subsidy in the shape of cheap vessels, the Pacific Mail is the lesser of two offenders. In fact labor opposes the sale of the ships to either group and favors government operation. There is not a news agency, except the labor press, that has had the enterprise, decency or desire to publish the true reason for labor's opposition to the sale of the liners to the Dollar combination. How is public opinion to be able to function when the purveyors of public information so constantly and so outrageously misrepresent every interest that in the least opposes the pirates that are now controlling the ocean commerce of the world? The public, whether it likes it or does not like it, whether it knows it or does not know it, is being fooled by the press monopolies of the world, and we are fast approaching the point when public print will become as foreign to truth as Dame Rumor was prior to the invention of the alphabet.

"Educating for Freedom"

Professor Edward O. Sisson, of the Department of Education of the University of California and lecturer and instructor for the Extension Division, is the author of a new book entitled "Educating for Freedom." Professor Sisson, who is on leave at the University of California for a year, is professor of philosophy at Reed College, Oregon. Following are excerpts from the introduction to "Educating for Freedom."

"The real task of education, when once clearly comprehended in the light of all the knowledge of today, is harder than ever before. There is so little 'transfer or training'; learning to do one thing is on the whole more likely to hinder than to help in doing something else; so we are rigorously confronted with the necessity of educating children for the things which 'being men they shall do.' But just as insistent is the claim of child nature to be respected; we know now that we cannot even start any true education except by grace of the gifts of nature in the child's spontaneity. So we have to keep sighting forward and backward, as it were, to keep in line with both starting point and aim.

"Technical education has become wonderfully wise; engineers, physicians, lawyers, accountants, and even to some extent teachers, are being fitted for their actual tasks far better than ever before, and with ever-increasing intelligence and certainty. In training for citizenship we are still in the happy-go-lucky stage; somehow or other, it has been assumed, American children will just grow into competent, efficient and devoted members of community and nation. But this has not happened; the majority of all our legal voters are unintelligent and negligent toward civic duty; this is true of those who are keenly intelligent and business-like on other matters, especially their private business. Prevalent thinking and discussion concerning the essentials of American political life are notoriously confused and even ignorant; what freedom, and equality, and democracy, and 'Americanism' really are and what they demand in our individual conduct—these are questions upon which our people entertain the most discordant views and follow the most antagonistic practices; and yet unity of mind and will in these matters is the sole safeguard of our national future. . . .

"The United States of America is being weighed in the balance; if verdict had to be passed today, inexorably, on our freedom, on our equality, on our loyalty to the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence or to the passionate spirit of human liberty which dominated the birth of our national life; upon the active patriotism of the great body of our citizens; upon the purity of our administration of government and the integrity of our public officials; upon our preference of God over Mammon, or of virtue over self-indulgence; what would that verdict be? . . .

"We cannot be too keen in our scrutiny of things as they are, nor too frank in recognizing every sign of our times, however ominous; in Heaven's name let us not dwell in a fool's paradise; that is the besetting sin of the comfortable and well-to-do, of whom America has far more than any previous great community in history. Perhaps we should thank God for wartime frauds and Teapot Domes, as gad-flies to sting us with a sense of shocking fact. To all this must be added a resolute and even obstinate faith: let us see, once for all that, no matter how bad the facts are, the only unpardonable sin is in surrendering our faith in that still open field called the future. . . ."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The open shop is the non-union shop, and the open shop advocate is a selfish individual who is striving to feather his own nest at the expense of other elements of society. The closed shop is the union shop, and the advocate of the closed shop is an individual who is endeavoring to lift society generally to a higher plane. The latter is entitled to public encouragement and support while the former should receive public disapproval and opposition. If the average retail merchant understood the facts of the situation he would undoubtedly line up with organized labor. Why not see to it that he gets the facts?

There is one kind of war in which man cannot afford to be a pacifist—that is the war with noxious bacteria and destructive insects. No heroes deserve better of the public than those scientists who in public and private research laboratories are fighting for the life of man. Lately we have been reminded in many newspaper and magazine articles that in spite of science the war against insects is by no means won. The ease of communication by which pests like the gypsy-moth are introduced to new countries without their natural enemies, the destruction of bird life, and other conditions of modern civilization make it by no means certain that man will win an ultimate and complete victory against the tiny forms of animal life that prey upon his food supply, the cotton for his clothes and the timber for his houses.

If corporations, states and municipalities continue issuing bonds, no matter for what purpose, and those bonds are concentrated in the hands of the few, will it not result in the enslavement of the many, and, in fact, be a real species of slavery? Under such a state of affairs control over this vast wealth will be in the hands of a very few individuals and the great mass of the people will be in debt to them and compelled to give to them, out of their production each year, a considerable amount of the total, getting a mere living for themselves. At the rate we are at present developing, will we in the course of a few decades be much better off than were the serfs of a few centuries ago? This rapidly developing situation is surely worthy of the careful consideration of thoughtful men in order that we may understand, in advance if possible, whither we are drifting.

Trade unionism has played a very large part in the development of California and as the Diamond Jubilee of the admission of this State into the Union is to be celebrated this year trade unionism ought to play a conspicuous part in the celebration. Labor Day will mark the opening of the great celebration and the members of unions are to turn out in a monster parade for the occasion and every member should consider it his duty to participate in it in order that labor may occupy the place to which it is justly entitled under the circumstances. Those in charge of the celebration have expressed their desire that the organized workers participate fully in celebrating the occasion and the representatives of labor have indicated a disposition to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented. It now remains for the rank and file of the movement to prepare for the occasion in order that it may be made a success. It is, therefore, important that each individual member so arrange future plans as to be free to march in the parade on Labor Day this year. This is called to the attention of all members thus early in the year in the hope that they will take note of it and be prepared to perform their proper part in the celebration.

WIT AT RANDOM

"All ready," said the stage manager, "run up the curtain."

"Say," the new stage hand rejoined, "what do you think I am—a squirrel?"

"Why is a well-ordered schoolroom like a Ford?" asked the stern Professor.

A bright Freshman spoke up and said, "Easy! Because the crank is up in front."

Said the Professor, "Yes; but there's more to it than that. The crank's up in front, and all the nuts are in their proper places."

A small boy was taken to see the new baby, whom he eyed very critically.

"Why, he's got no hair, father," was his first remark.

The fact was admitted.

"And he's got no teeth, father," was the next comment.

The circumstances could not be denied.

"I'll tell you what, father," was the final observation, "you've been swindled; he's an old one."

A little boy, seven or eight years old, in a school where a Miss Blodgett was teacher, had written the following lines on his slate:

A little mouse ran up the stairs,

To hear Miss Blodgett say her prayers.

The teacher discovered the rhyme, and for punishment gave the offender his choice—to make another rhyme in five minutes or to receive as many strokes of her ruler. When the time was nearly up, and the teacher was lifting the ruler in a threatening manner, the little rhymster exclaimed:

Here I stand before Miss Blodgett—

She's going to strike, and I'm going to dodge it.

"Mr. Wampus, I fear you are ignoring our efficiency system."

"Maybe so, Mr. Gump," responded the clerk addressed, "but somebody has to get the work done."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tell a man there are 267,543,201 stars and he will believe you, but if a sign says "Fresh Paint" he will have to make a personal investigation.—Christian Register.

"Do all the members of your intellectual advancement organization make speeches?"

"Oh, no," answered Miss Cayenne, "the more useful ones make the tea and sandwiches."—Washington Star.

"Do you find that advertising brings quick results?"

"I should say it does. Why, only the other day we advertised for a nightwatchman, and that night the safe was robbed."—Boston Transcript.

The objector to Prohibition spoke bitterly, "Water has killed more people than liquor ever did."

"You are raving," declared the teetotaler. "How do you make that out?"

"Well, to begin with, there was the flood!"—Pittsburgh Sun.

"Mr. Chairman," complained the speaker, stopping in his address, "I have been on my feet nearly ten minutes, but there is so much ribaldry and interruption, I can hardly hear myself speak."

"Cheer up, guv'nor," came a voice from the rear, "you ain't missin' much."—Capper's Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WORKER THINKS.

By E. Guy Talbott.

Am I a worm, to crawl

Upon my belly underground,
Where air is dank and foul,

In search of treasure to be found
Within earth's loathsome bowel,

That princely dividends may flow,
Streams of golden offal,

That spews and spawns from depths below?

Am I a cog, a stay,

A piece of property to rust
And mould into decay,

Or rot and crumble into dust?

That profits may increase,

Must I grind in the mills of fate;

My toiling never cease,

And have no gain to compensate?

Am I a bat, a mole,

That I see not the ruthless ruse

That filched from me my soul,

And made me but a tool to use

In coining gold for greed?

Must this forever be my lot,

To serve my masters' need,

And never understand life's plot?

Though I'm a worm, I turn,

And though a cog, I feel and think;

Though I'm a mole, I yearn

To see the light of truth and drink,

As from the fount of life,

The knowledge that I am a man;

And in the coming strife,

To stand with those who rule and plan.

Well may you cringe and quail,

You who have fattened from our toil;

We raise aloft our flail,

And take possession of the soil

That you have made your own;

No longer may you rule the earth,

For now, our manhood won,

The earth is ours by right of birth.

Henceforward we will rule

The earth we conquered by our sweat;

You nevermore can fool

The slaves you ever held in debt,

For now we move as gods,

With opened eyes and lighted minds;

No longer earthly clods,

But men, whom God alone commands.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT.

An increase of almost six per cent in employment in manufacturing industries in California in March as compared with February is reported by Walter G. Mathewson, Labor Commissioner, in the California Labor Market Bulletin just issued. This figure is based on reports from 692 large manufacturing firms.

The largest increase in employment is in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, in which 17 firms reported over 5,000 more employees in March than in February. Other industries showing a material increase in employment are the manufacturing of agricultural implements, planing mills and sash and door mills, the glass manufacturing industry and the sugar industry.

Although the number of workers employed increased in March as compared with February, the average earnings of the workers decreased from \$29.41 to \$28.87, or 1.8 per cent. The largest decreases in average earnings were found in the fruit and vegetable canning industry and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Industries showing an increase in average earnings were the fish canning industry, the manufacture of beverages, and water, light and power.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 21, held last Sunday in the Labor Temple, witnessed the annual nomination of local officers and delegates to the International Convention, which will be held in Kalamazoo, Mich., in August of this year. The nominations for local officers were as follows: President, J. L. Hanscom, D. K. Stauffer; first vice-president, C. M. Baker, H. A. Watkins; second vice-president, M. R. Douglass, W. L. Slocum; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; executive committee, R. A. Fleming, C. M. Hecker, L. Hirschberg, M. J. McDonnell, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., F. C. Parks; trustee, J. W. Mullen; reading clerk, Alice Hawkes-Bernett, Louise Lehmann; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Reyburn; auditing committee, R. Cole, M. R. Douglass, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., D. A. Paddock; delegates to Labor Council, C. M. Baker, H. R. Calhan, C. K. Couse, H. Heidelberg, G. S. Hollis, G. H. Knell, J. W. Mullen, J. M. Scott, G. A. Sheridan, D. K. Stauffer; delegates to Label Section, H. R. Calhan, E. V. Staley; delegates to I. T. U. Convention, H. J. Benz, C. K. Couse, Alice Hawkes-Bernett, G. H. Knell, H. Johnston, E. O. Lawrence, K. R. Manzer, W. J. Pierce, B. Schonhoff; alternate delegates to I. T. U. Convention, T. S. Black, W. C. Bignold, R. Cole, G. S. Hollis, F. E. Morris, D. A. Paddock; delegates to Allied Trades Council, G. H. Knell, K. R. Manzer.

At the close of the month's business the membership roll stood at 1409. The application for membership of Merritt Barnes, Wm. H. Farmer, Paul G. Martin, Mabel E. Todd and G. F. Wright were referred to the membership committee. The membership committee having rendered a favorable report on the applications of Marcus M. Droubay and August J. Vonderheide, they were received into membership, and Mr. Vonderheide obligated, and officers of Santa Cruz Union requested to obligate Mr. Droubay. Paul E. Ring-smith, who was accepted to membership one month previous, was present and was obligated. Jessie I. Cortes, Geo. Jukich, R. J. Lee and F. J. Weiler, Jr., apprentices, were obligated also. The union concurred in the action of the executive committee in endorsing the application of Leo Kern for admittance to the Home. Officers of the union were instructed to increase the bond holdings of the union to \$25,000. The applications of C. R. Pitones and C. M. Logan were ordered cancelled, due to their failure to appear for initiation. The officers reported they had purchased a satisfactory insurance policy from the State Compensation Fund covering all employees of the union. Two of the amendments to the local laws, proposed by J. M. Griffin, were non-concurred in by the union, and the third was left in the hands of a committee of five to be appointed by the president. This proposal has to do with a local old age pension. The officers, acting as a board of arbitration, reported they had signed the commercial scale of the union for one year, April 1, 1925, to April 1, 1926. The union voted to donate \$25 with which to purchase a trophy for the Boys' Week celebration. The union gave a rising vote of thanks to John Henry Nash, one of our members, for his donation of \$125 to the Endowment Fund of the Union Printers Home. A communication stating that the Crocker Amazon Park Improvement Club was preparing to give a benefit for T. J. Hurley was referred to the executive committee for action. The president was authorized to appoint a Labor Day committee of whatever size he deemed advisable to formulate plans for No. 21's participation in the Labor Day celebration, which will start off the Diamond Jubilee week celebration. Salaries of the local officers were set for the coming year at the same rate

that has prevailed for the past year. The union voted to send four delegates to the I. T. U. Convention.

Following each session of the apprentice committee of the local union, many of the apprentices fail to call at the office of the secretary for their yearly cards. Those of the apprentices who have not received their cards following the April meeting of the committee will please call and get their cards.

Chairmen and others are warned to examine closely into the qualifications of journeymen seeking work in the local jurisdiction to see that the applicant is entitled to work in the composing rooms. During the past week a man by the name of Ganzberg has applied for work in several union composing rooms, posing as a member of No. 21. This man is not known at headquarters and chairmen will follow the law which compels them to see that applicants for work have paid up working cards in their possession.

W. T. Luddy, known to many of the old-timers, but who for several years has been engaged in the country newspaper business upstate, has been in the city during the week purchasing material for a new plant to be established in Tuolumne County.

We wish to again call attention of the members of the union and their families that the Crowell publications, known as the Woman's Home Companion, the American Magazine, Farm and Fireside and the Mentor, are published under conditions which are unfair to our membership. There are many magazines of a comparable nature which can be purchased which are published under fair conditions, and the membership is urged to remember their friends when subscribing and purchasing magazines for the home.

Leo Kern, well known to the commercial printers of San Francisco, departed Wednesday evening for Colorado Springs, where he will enter the tubercular sanatorium of the Home. Mr. Kern is in the early stages of the white plague and his many friends are confident that he will rapidly recover under the excellent care and attention given him at the home.

Charles T. Scott, organizer for the I. T. U. in the Los Angeles district, was a visitor in San Francisco during the week. Mr. Scott states that conditions in his district are not booming and the market is well supplied with printers.

The I. T. U. officials send out word requesting local unions to furnish the names and addresses of as many women relatives of members as possible to Mrs. Anna B. Field, Harting Block, Elwood, Indiana, who are willing to assist in the promotion and organization of the Woman's International Union Label League. Members whose wives and relatives are willing to assist in this work are asked to send names and addresses to President Stauffer, who will forward same to the proper officials. This is a worthy cause and we will be glad to receive as many names as possible.

Read the April issue of the Typographical Journal and post yourselves on the needs of the Home at Colorado Springs. A proposition will be before the membership at the May election to increase the per capita tax 10 cents per member for the purpose of completing and maintaining the new quarters at the Home.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Showers and Fred Braun ushered in April together, and Fred was as welcome back at the

shop after a protracted illness as the rain to the farmers.

Driving along Mission street Paul Bauer found a big roll of high-priced linoleum, lost from a delivery wagon of a furniture store. Paul returned it to its owners, mourning that he didn't find it before buying furniture, draperies, carpets and linoleum for his new home. The store people were not ungrateful, insisting that he bring Mrs. Bauer to pick out a rug for the new home and accept it as a token of their appreciation.

Anyone knowing a wholesaler, retailer or hock shop peddling unbreakable spectacles will confer a favor by sending the address to R. H. Van Schaick, care composing room, thereby composing Van's nerves, considerably discomposed by the wreckage of two pair last week. And 'urry hup, please.

A bowler for two months, Art Mette thought it time to find out just how accomplished some of the game's old-timers are. The boy is gifted



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HEADLIGHT OVERALLS
UNION MADE

"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of all size of this well-known and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

with sublime nerve. He challenged Cliff Mumby, a former champion, to play at a dollar a side and 57 games were run off before Art was fully persuaded he has a little to learn despite two months' experience.

Work in the state office palling on Ben Ferguson, he last week satisfied a longing to tread Market street paving. But paving not being very nourishing, he slipped up for proofs and caught a stretch for P. H. Morgan.

Bill Landreth has taken Dom Demartini under tutelage, as recommended by I. T. U. apprentice officials, and is coaching the kid during a critical period—the last six months of his apprenticeship.

Vann—"Do you know why Mette is called Radio?"

Hail—"You may fire when ready, Gridley."

Vann—"Because he uses a loud speaker."

Hail—"I smiled at that—five years ago. But if you insist I'll do it again."

Daylight subbing, so says Bill Ellis, has been fitted with balloon tires to make riding easier. Bill steered five days on to his pay check last week and averages from four to six every week.

Mrs. William Landredth is home, reaching here early in the week from a sojourn at Fresno, whither she was summoned owing to the illness of her mother.

Ordinarily Merg mahouts need no protection from showers of gold. Different though with "Ike" Eickworth. Money rains on him like April dew on others. He'll need an umbrella if the dough again comes his way like last week, for instance.

The country's safe and patriots may lean back and take a long breath—Harvey Bell's on the job! Already the great and only Harvey has discovered a difference between grinding out evening and morning papers, his observation leading him to believe the p. m. homo sapiens must step considerably more briskly than the ante meridian gossip disseminator.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

E. L. "Doc" Walker spent the week-end in the Oakdale district with a view to using some of his chiropractic knowledge on the real estate sharks of that section and jarr them loose of a holding or two. Doc stated he was undecided as yet as to the one he wanted, but he was very much enthused with the idea of becoming an owner of a ranch where the prospects of becoming independent and an ex-printer were so favorable.

Sam Weisman, the ever-restless sheik of the proofroom, is on the absent list once again, and his whereabouts and destination are a mystery. But it is hinted Sam could not resist the lure of the northern trout stream, so has embarked for a quiet solitude of the wilderness for a little recreation. It is hoped that Sam will be more successful with the rod and reel than he was with buck-shot the past winter.

T. F. Hearn, accompanied by Mrs. Hearn and the Buick, left the past week on an extended vacation, planning to visit their two sons, one living near Napa and the other near Merced, after which they expect to tour the southern part of the State before returning via the coast route.

H. T. Winters, who deserted his ranch in Mendocino County during the winter months to return to the life of a printer, left last week to prepare the ground for spring planting, which he expects to finish within the next two or three weeks, when he will return to the grind until the fruits of his toil are ready for harvest.

J. J. Burns was another member of the proofroom who helped make the life of a sub easy by taking a much needed rest the past week.

All during the testimony he hardly moved in his chair. For the most of the time he rested his head on his chin.—From a news item in the Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held April 15, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Joe Willis in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: P. C. McGowan, Nels Soderberg and W. G. Desepte.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications—From the Typographical Union, sending the list of union shops; received and filed. From the Promotional League, submitting the financial statement for the month of March: receipts \$370.00, disbursements \$594.81, bank balance \$1147.28; read, noted and filed. From Painters Union No. 19, sending sample of notice sent to all members in regard to wearing overalls with contracting painting firm's name; fine of \$5.00 for wearing same.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Reported that business is fair; look for the house card. Cooks No. 44—Reported that the local is going to hold an election of officers. Molders No. 164—Reported that business is fair. Typographical No. 21—Reported that business is fair; local signed wage scale with bosses until December, 1926; having trouble with the West Coast Life Insurance Co. Coopers No. 65—Reported that business is fair; look for the label on barrels. Stereotypers—Reported that business is good. Shoe Clerks—Reported that Steinberg's at Fillmore and Geary streets and 22nd and Mission streets are still unfair; ask for the Shoe Clerks' monthly working card. Carpet Mechanics—Reported that business is good. Hatters No. 23—Reported that business is fair; look for the label in felt and straw hats; Berg's hats are unfair. Bill Posters—Reported that business is improving. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is picking up. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; Public Food Shops are unfair; look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button; color for April is silver. Barbers No. 148—Reported that all barber shops that are open on Sundays are unfair; look for the shop card in all barber shops.

Committee Reports—Brother Theo. Johnson reported that the Promotional League has been in operation six months and has signed up over 5000 members with the pledge not to buy goods that do not bear the label and urged upon the delegates to take some of the pledge cards and have them signed. Manufacturers admit that the demand for labeled goods is on the increase.

The Label Section was favored with a visit from President Stanton of the Labor Council. Brother Stanton gave an interesting talk on the Label Section, saying that it was the work of the delegates who attend these meetings of the Section that made the Label Section known throughout the country. He told of the good work that the Section was doing and was proud to attend a meeting of such a body, whose work was so far-reaching. The delegates were greatly impressed with the talk of Brother Stanton and would like to see more of him in the future.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that we adjourn in silence out of respect for the late Father Peter C. Yorke.

Dues, \$23.00; Agent Fund, \$13.67; total, \$36.67.

There being no further business to come before

the Section, we adjourned at 9:45 p. m., to meet again Wednesday evening, May 6, 1925.

Don't patronize barber shops that are open on Sundays.

Don't buy anything that doesn't bear the label. Have you signed the pledge card for the Promotional League?

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

It is immoral to desert in the face of the enemy. The union label has a moral claim on every unionist and his dependents.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



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SAN FRANCISCO

THE UNION LABEL

On every one of these items

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of April 17, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the State Railroad Commission, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions relative to through stage service by the San Francisco-Sierra Motor Coach Lines to the San Francisco Recreation Park. From the American Federation of Labor, endorsing the wage scale of Watchmen's Union. Minutes of the Building Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Poster Hangers' Association, requesting the co-operation of the Council in obtaining a charter from the American Federation of Labor. From the Bakery Drivers' Union, submitting a supplementary agreement and requesting endorsement of same.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the financial appeal from the Tailors' Union of Parkersburg, W. Va., be filed. In the matter of complaint of the United Garment Workers' Union No. 131, that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an organization dual to their union and to the Journeymen Tailors, is being given recognition by Waiters' Union No. 30, because of renting headquarters to that organization, and requesting the discontinuance of such leasing headquarters to any union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It was stated that the above named organization had given notice to the Waiters' Union that it would move as soon as it could secure suitable headquarters. Your Committee recommends that Waiters' Union No. 30 be requested to do what it can to hasten the day for the Amalgamated to vacate the premises now occupied by them. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair to their union; requested assistance from members of organized labor. Printing Pressmen—California Printing Company is unfair; Paraffine Paint Co. is also unfair to their organization. Hatters—Have had a good season; requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Auto Mechanics—Will parade on Labor Day; will hold a Dance in National Hall. Cracker Bakers—Are holding conferences with employers on new wage scale. Sailors—Will parade on Labor Day. Cemetery Workers—Are negotiating with employers on new wage scale.

Report of Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button when making purchases.

Report of Special Committees—Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions in respect to the memory of Rev. Peter C. Yorke, reported and submitted resolutions as follows:

In Memoriam—Peter C. Yorke.

WHEREAS, Father Peter C. Yorke, the eminent Catholic clergyman, orator and publicist, has gone to his reward, after a noble and strenuous life, intense devotion and struggle, displaying wonderful mental and spiritual force, and indicating a character of undaunted courage and inspired vision, bringing hope and success to the oppressed in every land and condition; and

WHEREAS, Father Yorke, through his learning, earnestness and singular intensity in exposing wrong, no matter where or how highly entrenched, earned universal repute and respect among all classes of the community, and his fame went far and wide, especially among the industrial groups in this and foreign lands, including his own beloved, native state of Ireland, leaving to all humanity a simple legacy of implicit faith, unceasing endeavor and eternal hope for success, in over-

coming iniquity, and establishing everywhere liberty, justice, and a higher regard and understanding of the common ideals of humanity and religion; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Movement is deeply impressed with the uncommon dynamic qualities of the departed leader, and in addition to its high regard for his character and achievements, has special reasons to pay him honor and respect, because of the important part he took on the side of organized labor during its memorable struggle with organized capital in the days of 1901; those were times that tried men's souls, when capital was captained by soulless autocrats, who knew no other argument than force and who used it to the limit, and when capital exercised unlimited control over every governmental agency and means of public expression; it was due to Father Yorke's championing of the cause of labor, and to his unflinching courage, irrefutable reasoning and his telling appeals by voice and pen that organized labor came out victorious from that struggle, and is able to reckon the events of that year as the beginning of a new era in labor history and industrial relations; it was the eloquence, intensity, and unswerving fealty of Father Yorke that secured for labor in this city, then and every after, a fair consideration and hearing before the general public; labor cannot and will not forget honoring such a man; it shall feel forever grateful to Father Yorke, the volunteer champion of labor during a most critical time in its existence and history; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing its affiliated organizations and membership, that we mourn deeply the passing away of Father Peter C. Yorke; that we honor his character and memory equally with any departed leader in our own ranks; that we shall ever cherish and respect his name as being among those we recognize and number as the founders and leaders of the San Francisco Labor Movement; and that his services and fame shall go down to our children and descendants as a beloved friend and champion of organized labor.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL CASEY
MARTIN CROWE,
THEODORE JOHNSON,
MISS NELLIE CASEY,

(Signed)

Committee.

Moved that the resolution be adopted and that when we adjourn we do so in respect to his memory and that we stand in silence for one minute. Motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same. Receipts—\$310.98. Expenses—\$625.82.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE OF 1925. Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, April 18, 1925.

Meeting called to order by Temporary Chairman William P. Stanton at 8 p. m.

The roll of delegates was called, resulting as follows: Labor Council, 51 present, 13 excused and 57 absent; Building Trades Council, 18 present, 3 excused, 27 absent.

The minutes of the meeting held Saturday, April 4, 1925, were read. Some discussion was had as to advisability of enforcing the rule adopted by said meeting, that in the event a delegate misses two meetings of the committee in succession his seat be declared vacant and another delegate appointed to fill the vacancy. On the plea that the rule would have a salutary effect in securing good attendance, and that no delinquency be noted for the past and present meetings, the motion to adopt the minutes as read, was carried without a dissenting vote.

Moved and seconded that the committee proceed

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SELECT SOCIAL

DANCE

EVERY NIGHT

LADIES 25c

GENTS 50c

(EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS)

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to effect permanent organization and elect officers. Motion carried.

Nominations were made as follows:

For President: William P. Stanton, president of the Labor Council.

For Vice-President: James Gallagher, of San Francisco Building Trades Council.

For Secretary: John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council.

For Assistant Secretary: A. G. Gilson, secretary State Building Trades Council.

For Treasurer: Theodore Johnson, of the Labor Council.

For Sergeant-at-Arms: Patrick O'Brien, Delegate Brewery Workmen No. 7.

For Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms: George Cook, Delegate Carpenters No. 164.

There being but one nominee for each office, the said nominees were declared elected by acclamation to serve as officers of the Joint Committee.

The President of the Committee gave an outline of his conception of the general character of the program contemplated by the Diamond Jubilee Committee, which is to include some general feature for each evening during the week of the celebration, commencing Saturday evening, September 5th, with a Fashion Show in the Civic Auditorium for the benefit of the early visitors arriving in San Francisco to attend the festivities.

Correspondence, read, noted and filed: From President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, with regrets declining the invitation to become Orator on Labor Day. From the Longshoremen: Stating they have decided to parade on Labor Day. From Pastemakers: Stating that Bertucci, their delegate, would be unable to serve.

Moved and seconded, that the Officers of the Committee be empowered to secure a speaker for the Literary Exercises on Labor day.

Moved as an amendment, that the President of the Joint Committee be empowered to appoint the usual standing committees.

Moved as an amendment to the amendment that the President be empowered to select a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, one from each of the two councils, for each committee, and that the said chairmen and vice-chairmen select the members to serve on their respective committees.

The amendment to the amendment was carried.

Reports of Unions: The following unions have voted to take part in the Labor Day Parade: Molders No. 164, Machinists No. 68, Longshore-Lumbermen, Carpenters No. 22, Sailors' Union of the Pacific with 200 men in uniform; Auto Mechanics No. 1305. The Sailors also reported having donated \$50 to the Joint Committee for general labor day expenses; the Alaska Fishermen will donate \$50 for the same purpose; and the Auto Mechanics No. 1305 and the Marine Cooks and Stewards have voted to donate their headquarters to visiting organizations during the week of the celebration, for which a vote of thanks was extended to said organizations on behalf of the Joint Committee.

With respect to engaging music for Labor Day, it was reported that 14 organizations have already made engagements for bands, and other organizations are requested to make early arrangements for music as the supply is limited and the demand will be greater than the supply.

Under the head of Good and Welfare, Secretary O'Connell spoke and said that he was gratified to find such general and ready response to take part in this year's celebration of Labor Day; a few years ago he was almost alone in favor of such a demonstration, but now these Labor Day parades are becoming better each year, demonstrating the growing unity, harmony and power of organized labor; and not only in San Francisco is this to be noted; at Sacramento the Railroad Brotherhoods are showing a wonderful spirit of co-operation, and labor's influence at Sacramento

is no mean factor in securing for California labor the recognition to which it is entitled.

Assistant Secretary Gilson seconded the remarks of the previous speaker, whom he complimented for giving timely assistance at Sacramento in behalf of a measure of great interest to the building mechanics. He also complimented those organizations that are donating halls as headquarters to visiting organizations, a feature of the coming celebration that will also show the growing importance of organized labor in the doings of the general citizenship of this city and state. He assured the delegates that the State Building Trades Council will give every assistance within its power to make the coming celebration the success it deserves to be.

As next time for meeting, it was moved, seconded and carried that the Joint Committee meet in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, May 2nd, at 8 P. M., two weeks from date.

Meeting then adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

A. G. GILSON, Ass't Secretary.

FEDERAL CLERKS LOSE JOBS.

By Fred S. Walker,

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

The United States Civil Service Commission reports that more than 2,000 clerks were dropped from the rolls during March. Of the number 1,207 were on the permanent and 1,111 on the temporary rolls. This is a record discharge in a month, with the exception of releases following the close of the war.

Very little has been heard of this huge turnover in local papers, because department heads did not reveal the dismissals as they occurred. The Government Printing Office is the exception, where 125 printers made a noise which has been heard all over the country.

The War Department leads in dismissals with 808; Veterans' Bureau, 409; State Department, 11; Treasury, 134; Justice, 14; Post Office, 40; Navy, 83; Interior, 91; Agriculture, 93; Commerce, 99; Labor, 9, and many others not listed on the Civil Service rolls.

The morale of Government employees is said to be the lowest in history. Knowing attempts are being made to carry out a 10 per cent cut, no one knows where the ax will fall next. In many instances clerks have resigned because of uncertainty of employment.

Local merchants are said to be aroused because

the capriciousness of the pay envelope dictates economy, which results in loss of trades by retail stores.

The clerks feel they are being treated unfairly in the economy program because, as they point out, Congress increased the pay of Congressmen, Senators, Cabinet Officers, Supreme Court Judges, and other officials to an aggregate of millions of dollars, and the President signed the bill. In addition, it is planned to erect an addition to the House Office Building which may cost as much as \$8,000,000. The clerks are the little fellows in Government service, but they fail to see the justice of taking it away from them and giving it to the better-paid officials.

It's the old story, "To him that hath—"

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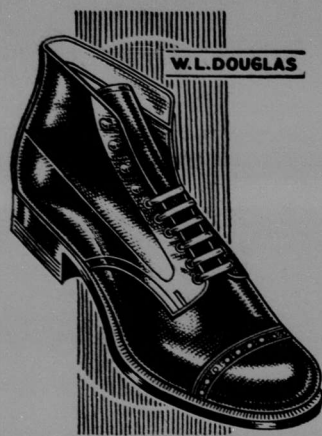
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John P. Fitzpatrick of the machinists, Joseph R. Tyrell of the letter carriers, Matthew Jacobson of the Alaska fishermen, Thomas J. Kelly of the painters, Frank T. Seiberlich of the carpenters, Lewis Labos of the cooks' helpers.

The new wage scale of the Watchmen's Union has received the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, information to this effect having been received in San Francisco during the past week.

Negotiations for improved conditions are being carried on by the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union with their employers. The proposed new agreement is now before the Executive Committee of the Labor Council for approval.

The Printing Pressmen's Union reports that the Paraffin Paint Company is unfair to that organization and asks that members of unions bear this in mind when in need of any of the products handled by this concern.

The Cemetery Workers' Union is still carrying on negotiations with employers looking to an increase in the wage scale. No definite conclusion has yet been reached, but the hope is entertained that it will be possible to adjust differences now existing in a satisfactory manner.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is asking some

changes in the working agreement with employers and meetings are being held with that purpose in view. The meetings are making progress and will be continued until all matters have been cleared up.

The Ferryboatmen's Union has requested the independent ferry companies operating on the bay to adopt the revised rules and working conditions agreed on recently between the local and the four railroad ferry companies, it was reported by C. W. Dale, secretary.

The entertainment to be given by the Trades Union Promotional League in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, Wednesday evening, April 29, is expected to be the largest affair of its kind ever held in the city. Much advertising is being done and more than 1500 members of the League will be invited to the meeting and requested to bring their families and friends. There will be music, moving pictures for the children, prizes for the fortunate and several short instructive talks.

Consolidations of plants and the installation of highly technical machinery in the bakery industry have brought a new condition to these workers. It is declared that the helplessness of unorganized workers in these large plants is more pronounced than when the small shop dominated this industry.

BOXING
Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

TEAMSTERS' CONVENTION AT SEATTLE.

(By International Labor News Service.)
Officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America at national headquarters in Indianapolis are making arrangements for the next convention of the organization which meets in Seattle the second Monday in September.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the union, and other international officials recently visited Seattle and perfected arrangements for the convention. The union only holds a convention every five years and President Tobin has suggested that it is the duty of every local union to send a full representation to the convention.

"No set of officers," said Mr. Tobin, "should be expected to carry on the great work of the organization without the co-operation and assistance of the rank and file, therefore do not say you can not afford to send a delegate to this convention."

It is understood that the union officials have arranged for special rates for the round trip to this meeting. The time limit set on the return, under the special railroad rate, is November 1.

Trade unionists of Seattle are said to be making great preparations for the convention and for the entertainment of the delegates. The meeting is expected to have a stimulating effect on organized labor throughout the northwest.

IGNORE HISTORY OF LABOR.

Historians and directors of American educational institutions have a well defined policy to keep a knowledge of the history of labor from students, according to Edward O. Sisson, professor of philosophy in Reed College, Portland, Ore.

In his new book, "Educating for Freedom," Professor Sisson devotes a chapter to the "Educative Use of History," and criticizes in emphatic language the extent to which the "history of labor or the laboring class" is ignored by history writers and teachers. His indictment reads:

"Most of this history was submerged even while it occurred, and little record has ever been made of it until our own day.

"It is only three or at most four generations since laboring men were indicted in both England and the United States for daring to unite for the purpose of raising their wages and improving their conditions of life.

"But these feeble beginnings of labor organizations certainly proved to be one of the most potent seeds of history now to be reckoned with by everyone who desires to understand his times.

"Yet even now our school instruction practically ignores the whole movement; the most trivial and inconsequential topics get more space and consideration.

"In the education of an American citizen in the twentieth century, the history of labor is far more worthy of a quarter or a semester of study than the history of any foreign country, not excepting even Greece or England.

"One of the grave defects of history as it is written and studied today is its prevailing silence and neglect toward this great and growing interest."

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